At the Foretathers' Dinner in New York-Eloquent Tributes to Abraham Lin-coln. the Confederate Suidiers, and the Restored Union.

Following are the salient passages in the speech of Mr. Henry W. Grady, of Atlanta, Ga., delivered at the dinner of the New En-gland Society, given on Forefather's Day at Delmonico's, in New York City;

beimonico's, in New York City:

"There was a South of secession and slavery
that South is dead. There is a South of union
and freedom—that South is living, breathing,
growing every hour." These words delivered
from the lips of Benjamin H. Hill, in Tammany
Hall, in 1846, ranke my taxt for to-night.
Pardon me one word, Mr. President, spoken
for the purpose of cetting into the volumes that
go out animally freighted with the rich cloquence
of your speakers—the fact that the cavalier as
well as the Puritan was on this conginent in its
sarly days, and he was "up and able to-be
about." I have read your books carefully, and
I find no mention of that fact, which seems to
me important for preserving a sort of historical
equilibrium.

about." I have read your books carefully, and I find no mention of that fact, which seems to me important for preserving a sort of historical squilibrium.

With the cavalier once established as a fact in your charming little books, I shail let him work but his own salvation, as he has always done with engaging gallantry, and we will hold no controversy as to his merits. Why should we? Neither Puritan nor cavalier long survived as such. The virtues and traditions of both happily still live for the inspiration of their sons and the saving of the old fashion. Both Puritan and avalier were lost in the storm of their first revolution, and the American chizen supplanting both and stronger than either, took possession of the Republic bought by their common blood and fashioned in wisdom and charged himself with teaching them free government and establishing the voice of the people as the voice of God. Great types, like valuable plants, are slow to flower and fruit. But from the union of these colonists, from the straightening of their purposes and the crossing of their blood, slow perfecting through a century, came he who stands as the first typical American, the first who comprehended within himself all the strength and gentleness, all the majesty and grace of this Republic—Abraham Lincoln. He was the sum of Puritan and cavalier, for in his ardent nature were fused the virtues of both, and in the depth of his great soul the faults of both were lost. He was greater than Puritan, reaser than cavalier, in that he was American, not that in his homely form were first gathered the vast and thrilling forces of this field government, charging it with such tremendous meaning and so clevating it above human suffering that martywdom, though inflamously simed, came as a fitting crown to a life conservated from its cradle to human liberty. Let us, each cherishing his traditions and honoring his fathers, build with reverent hands to the type of this simple but sublime life, in which all types are honored, and in the common glory wh

sin no sense disparaging to the old. Dear to me, sir, are the home of my childhood and the traditions of my people? There is a new South, not through protest against the old, but because of new econditions, new adjustments, and, if you clease they does and aspirations. It is to this that I address myself. I ask you, gentlemen, to picture, if you can, the foot-zore soldier, who, suttoning up in his faded gray jacket the parole which was taken, testimony to his children of als fidelity and faith, turned his face southward from Appointation in April, 1965. Think of him as ragged, half-starved, heavy-hearted, enfeciled by want and wounds, having fought to exhaustion, he surredders his gain, wrings the hands of his comrades, and, lifting his tearstained and pallid-face for the last time to the graves that dot the old Virginia hills, pulls his gray cap over his brow, and begins the slow and painful journey. What does he find—let he ask you, who went to your homes cager to find all the welcome you had justly barned, full payment for your four years's sacrifice—what does he find when he reaches the home he let four years before? He finds his bause in rulns, his farm devastated, his slaves freed, his stock filled, his barns empty, his trade destroyed, his money worthless, his social system, feudal in its magnificence, swept away, his people without aw or legal status, his comrades slain, and the lardens of others heavy on his shoulders. Crushed by defeat, his very traditions gone, without money, credit, employment, material, or training—and, besides all this, confronted with the gravest problem that ever met human intelligence—the establishment of a status for the vast body of his liberated slaves.

What does he do—this hero in gray, with a heart of gold—does he sit down in sullenness and despair? Not for a day. Surely God who has scourged him in his prosperity, inspired him in his adversity? As ruin was never befiers so overwhelming, never was restoration swifter. The soldier stepped from the treaches into the harvest

wille, kiss my wife and raise a crop, and if the Yankees fool with me any more I will whip em again." I want to say to General Sherman, who is-considered an able man in our parts, though some people think he is a kind of carefess man some people think be is a kind of eareless man about fire—that from the ashes left us in 1864 we have raised a brave and beautiful city; that, somehow or other, we have caught the sunshine in the bricks and mortar of our homes, and have builded therein not some single ignoshie prejudice

have raised a brawe and beautiful city; that, somehow or other, we have caught the sunshine in the bricks and mortar of our homes, and have builded therein not one single ignoide prejudice or memory.

But what is the sum of our work? We have found out that in the general summing up the free regro counts mere than he did as a slave. We have planted the school-house on the hill-top, and made it free to white and black. We have swed towns and cities in the place of theories, and put business above politics. We have challenged your spinners in Massachusetts and your iron makens in Pennsylvania. We have learned that the \$40,000,000 annually received from our cotton crop will make as rich, when the supplies that make it are homenaised. We have reduced the commercial rate of interest from twenty-four to six per cent, and are floating four ger sent, bonds. We have learned that when Northern immigrant is worth fifty foreigners, and have smoothed the path to the southward, when due to be and hung our latchstring out to year and yours. We have reached the point that marks perfect harmony in every household, when the husband confesses that the pless which his own wife cooks are a good as those his mother used to bake; and we admit that the sun shines us brightly and the more as softly as it did "below new admit that the sun shines us brightly more more as softly as it did "below new and the more as softly as it did "below new and the more as softly as it did "below new and the more as softly as it did "below new and the more as softly as it did "below new and the more as a softly as it did "below new and the more as softly as it did "below new and the more as a softly as it did "below new and the more as a softly as it did "below new and the more as softly as it did "below new and the more as a softly as it did "below new and the planted to his cotton seed, aminst any down-lease for fine of any should an an and point of the war." We have each of the count of the war in the planted for the war in the planted for the war in

cry became entangled in war it must perish, that the chattle in human fiesh ended for-in New England when your fathers—not to damed for parting with what didn't pay—sold

lations of the Southern people with the negroare close and cordial. We remember with what
ideality for four years be guarded our defenseless women and children, whose husbands and
fathers were tighting against their freedom. To
his eternal credit be it said that whenever he
is truck is blow for his own liberty he fought in
open battle, and when at hat the shackles
in the shack he had the shackles and wrong against his helpless charges, and
worthy to be taken in loving grasp by every
man who honors loyalty and devotion. Ruffans
have maltreated him. rascals have missed him,
philanthropists established a beat for him, but
the South with the North protests against injustice to this simple and sincere people. In
liberty and enfranchisement is as be left to conscience and common sense. It should be left to
those among whom his lot is cast, with whom he
is indissolubly connected, and whose prosperity
depends upon their possessing his intelligent
sympathy and confidence. Faith has been key
with him in spike of calcumitous assortions to
the contrary, by those who assume to speak for
use or by frank opponents. Faith will be kept
with him in the future if the South helds her
But have we kept faith with you? In the
fallest sense, yes. When Lee surrendered—
don't say when Johnston surrendered because
I understand he still alludes to the time when
he 'determined to abandon any further prosecution of the struggle'—when Lee surrendered, because
I understand he still alludes to the time when
he 'determined to abandon any further prosecution of the struggle when Lee surrendered, because
I understand he still alludes to the time when
he 'determined to abandon any further prosecution of the struggle when Johnston surrendered, because
I ment of the sword to which we had appealed. The South found her jewel in a toad's
head. The shackles that had held her in narry
head of the struck of the service of the
english of the struck of the service of the
surrendered to be sure to the service of the
minimal of the system. Thu

## A NEW THEROY.

An Opinion That Gas-Light and Baldness May Be Closely Connected. The cause of baldness has often been

sought for and guessed at, but it can not be said that any satisfactory explanation has, up to the present time, been given. It is now discovered by a hairdresser, who says: People give all kinds of explanations for it—cutting the hair too short, letting it grow too long, smoking, drinking strong coffee, worry, wearing high hats, wearing low hats, wearing your hat in-doors, not wearing it out-doors, late hours and a hundred other things. Now you will notice that there are no classes of men more frequently bald than retail salesmen, compositors, book-keepers and office clerks in certain lines of business.

Why should baldness affect them more than others? Because they habitually stand or sit nearly every evening under gaslights. Book-keepers always have a strong light wight over their heads or just in front of them. So do clerks who have to wark at night. And as for compositors, sometimes they work all day under gaslights. Retail salesmen sell goods at night directly under two powerful burners, and most of the time their heads are not more than two or three feet from the flame. The artificial heat dries out the hair. makes it brittle and unbealthy, and finally kills it at the rost. If you will pass your hand through your hair after you have been standing under a gaslight for a few moments, you will see

Your, hair should be moist all the time, and with the oil that is secreted by the little cells at the roots. When the oil is continually and rapidly dried the oil is continually and rapidly dried out, as it is when the head is kept heated by gaslight, the cell dries up and the hair falls out. People who sit under the gaslight should wear some kind of a cool, non-conducting headgear to

protect themselves. I have an idea, too, that after the

ones, who are still youthful by courtesy, but have been there about as long as is with his father during the night. advisable before marrying, are "tarriers," because they tarry unmarried.-

## HIS SECOND TERM.

Coremonies Attending the Inauguration of Governor Martin.

Toreka, Kan., Jan. 11 .- Governor Martin was inaugurated at three o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Hall of the House of Representatives in the presence of a large assembly, all the ex-Governors of the State being present except Harvey and Crawford. Following is the Governor's inaugural address:

dress:

I heard a gentleman say recently: "I have known all the Governors of Kansas." I asked, "How many Governors has Kansas had?" He thought a moment and replied, "nine." I presume a very large majority, even of those best informed in the political history of the State, would make the same wrong reply. For Kansas has had sixteen real and four acting Governors, and, since its admission into the Union, the State has had ten. I am glad the committee having charge of the ceremonies to day did not forget this fact, and so did not omit to invite Hon. N. Green, who was Governor of Kansas from November 4, 1868, to January 11, 1869, It is not inappropriate. I think, on an occasion is not inappropriate. I think, on an occasion of this character, to briefly recall some facts connected with the incumbents of the executive office of Knnsas. I have known all of our Governors, Territorial and State, except two, header ernors. Territorial and State, except two, k-eder and Geary; and all of the acting Governors except one, Woodson. The Territorial period extended from June, 1854, to January, 1851, and during these six years and a half seven Governors and itve Secretaries, who at times acted as Governors, were appointed by the President. Kansas had a small population then, but then, as now, the voice of Kansas was heard in the land, and it was no puling baby cry! So the Presidents sent out to govern this justy young given of the American desert strong men, distinguished men, men who had had a men, distinguished men, men who had had a large and valuable training in civil affairs, and they were, one and all, glad to come, and to link their names and fames with that of Kansas. The Territorial Governors appointed were, in succession, Andrew H. Roeder, John L. Dawson, rincession, Andrew H. Roeder, John L. Dawson, Wilson Shannon, John W. Geary, Robert J. Walker, James W. Denver and Samuel Modary, and the Secretaries were Daniel Woodson, Frederick P. Stanton, James W. Denver, Hugh S. Walsh and George M. Beebe, All came to Kansas and served in the positions to which they were appointed except one, Mr. Dawson, who declined. Of these seven Governors all were lawyers except two, Geary, who was a merchant, and Medary, who was a printer by trade. Five were born in Pennsylvania; one, Shannon, in Ohio, and one, Denver, in Virginia, 2s I have stated, these Territorial Governors were generally distinguished men. Governor Reeder, previous to his appointment as Governor Reeder, previous to his appointment as Governor were generally distinguished men. Governor Reeder, previous to his appointment as Governor, had never held an office, but he had been for many years one of the most eminent lawyers of Pennsylvania. Wilson Shannon had been twice elected Governor of Ohlo and had also served as Minister to Mexico before coming to Kansas. Robert J. Walker had been a United States Senator from Mississippi and Secretary of the Treasury during President Polk's administration. James W. Denver had represented California in Congress and served as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Samuel Medary was an editor of national reputation and had been Governor of Minnesota. All except Geary were over forty-five years of age when appointed, and ha, the youngest of them all, had been a soldier in the Mexican war. After leaving Kansas he rose to youngest of then ain, had seen a solder in the Mexican war. After leaving Kansas he rose to the rank of Mujor General in the Union army, and was later elected Governor of Pennsylvania. Thus three of our Territorial Governors have been the chief executives of three other States. All of the Territorial Governors appointed except one, Denver are dead, but the Secretaries of the Territory, all of whom acted as Governor during their terms of office, are all living except one, High S. Walsh. Kansas also elected three foverners who never served, viz.: Charles Robisson, elected under the Topeka constitution; George W. Smith, chosen under the Lecompton constitution, and Henry J. Adams, elected under the Leavenworth constitution. My honored predecessor, Charles Robinson, thus enjoys the distinction of having been elected under two constitutions. He is the first Governor of Kansas in a double sense—he was chosen to that office under the first and last

onsitution framed for the State. Of the Governors of the State four were un Of the Governmen of the State four were un-der thirty-five when elected, all except two are now past fifty, and the oldest was first chosen. AE have been residents of Kansas for more than twenty years; two, the first and the present Governor, for over twenty-mine years, and all except one, Governor Harvey, are still citizens of the State. Eight of ten served in the Legislature previous to their election to the executive office, and the other two. Governors Robinson and Amcheny, have two, Governors Robinson and Anthony, have shape served as members of the kaw-making branch of the State Government. One, Gov-error Robinson, is a native of Massachusetta, three, Carney, Green and Glick, use natives of Olaic; two, Osborne and Martin, of Pennsyva-Ome; two, Oscorne and Martin, & Pennsya-nia: one, Harvey, of Virginia; one, Anthony, of New York, and one, St. John, of Indiana. Gov-ernor Robinson was a physician; three, Craw-ford, St. John and Glick, were lawyers; one, Camery, a merchant, two, Osborne and Martin, were printers; Green was a clergyman, Harvey a surveyor and Anthony a tinsmith. All except Robinson, Carney, Osborne and Glik served in the Union army during the war. Only one of our Governors, Green, graduated at a callege or university. One, Governor Harvey, was elected to the fluited States Senate after the expiration of his term as Governor, and Governor Osborne.

the first Governor of the State took the oath of office, and he and all his successors are with us yet. Elere breathe executives who organized the spiendid regiments young Kansas sent out to battle for the banor of the flag. Here are those who saw the dawn and morning of that marvelous development which began with the close of the civil war, and has since spread over 100 miles of fair and fertile country. Here are those who were called upon to protect our frouters against repeated invasions by merciless savages. Here are those who witnessed the still more dreadful desolution wrought by insects whose baleful flight darkened the light of at once how it is.

Although you may not have noticed the heat on your, head, wour hair, if you'll be surprised to observe, too, at what a distance from the light the hair will absorb the heat. Now, there is nothing so bad for the hair as getting it dry. That is why the use of water on it is so injurious—because it evaporates so readily and takes with it the natural oil of the hair.

Your, hair should be moist all the surprising difficulties. We receive and welcome them as the honored guests of this occasion. And, speaking in the name of the people of Kansas, and expressing, as I am sure I do, the senses, and expressing, as I am sure I do, the senses have dealed the light of the sur at midday. Here are those who have excipted the careful prosperity and unexampled growth. We greet them one and all, cordially and grantfully. We saluze them as them as men who the highest trusts. We honor them as men who dangers, onward and upward to the shining stars. We testify willingly and thanking our appreciation of the shining stars. We receive and welcome them as the honored guests of this occasion. sects whose baleful flight darkened the light of

ADMINISTERING THE OATH. At the close of the address the cath of office was administered to the Governor by Chief Justice Horton.
The ex-Governors then each spoke in suc-

cession, and the ceremonies closed with a grand ball in the evening.

John Roach Dead. John Roach Dead.

John Roach Dead.

New York, Jan. 10.—John Roach, the great shipbuilder, died at eight o'clock this morning. The cancerous growth had eaten its way into the side of the neck, below the angle of the jaw, involving the large arteries, which became liable to rupture at any moment. Mr. Roach was in great pain all day yesterday, and to give him relief large doses of morphine were injected and he was unconscious most of the time. In a few lucid moments he had spoken to his son Garreat, who was with

General Thomas Duncan died on the al

## ANCIENT ACTS.

passed were those of James L, which

Some Stringent Temperance Laws Passed in England Centuries Ago. The most stringent laws we have had

Act of Edward VI. gave power to justices to suppress unnecessary tippling houses, it was chiefly directed against using unlawful games, and bound the licensed victualers to keep good order in their houses. The act in the first year of James was intended to restrain the inordinate haunting and tippling in inns and ale houses; it declares the "true use of ale nouses" to be for the relief of wayfarers, and not for the "entertainment of lewde and idle people." There was to be a penalty of ten shillings for permitting "unlawful drinking," and all drinking was unlawful except by bona fide travelers, by the guests of travelers, and by artisans and laborers during their dinner hour. The public house was only to be open to residents in the locality for one hour in the day, for the consumption of liquor on the premises. This act was made perpetual, with some modifications intended to render conviction more easy, in the last Parliament of James. In the first of Charles the penalties were somewhat relaxed; but the law could not be enforced, and under these stringent laws drunkenness increased apace. It had reached an extroardinary pitch in 1659, when a French Protestant wrote from London: "There is within this city, and in all the towns of England which I have passed through, so prodigious a number of houses where they sell a certain drink called ale, that I think a good half of the inhabitants may be denominated ale house keepers.

But what is most deplorable where gentlemen sit and spend much of their time drinking a muddy kind of beverage, and tobecco, which has universally besotted the nation, and at which I hear they have consumed many noble estates. • • • And that nothing may be wanting to the height of luxury and impiety of this abomination, they have translated the organs out of the churches to set them up in taverns, chanting their dithyrambics and bestial bacchanalias to the tune of those instruments which were wont to assist them in the celebration of God's praises, and regulate the voices of the worst singers in the world, which are the English in their churches at present.

-Contemporary Review. -In view of the progress achieved of late in the domain of celestial photography, the French Academy of Sciences has decided to propose that an international conference be held in Paris next spring to make arrangements for the elaboration of a photographic map of the heavens to be simultaneously executed by ten or twelve observatories scattered over the whole surface of the globe.

-A subscriber asks: "Can you send me a good receipt for good hoarhound candy?" Certainly, dear, Send along candy?" Certainly, dear. Send along your candy and you will get a receipt by return mail.—New Haven News.

Congressmen endorse Red Star Cough Cure as safe, prompt, sure. 25 cents a bottle. Neuralgia is cured in a single night by St. Jacobs Oil, the greatest remedy of the age-

Neven make sheep's eyes at a young lady who is possessed of a big brother. He might lamb you. - Boston Transcript.

LIFE is burdensome, alike to the sufferen and all around him, while dyspepsia and its attending evils helds sway. Complaints of this nature can see speedily cured by tak-ing Frickly Ash Bitters regularly. Thou-sands once thus afflicted now bear cheerful testimony as to its merits.

A REMEDY for fits-send your clothes to a friend .- Goodel's Sun.

of his term as Gosernor, and Governor Osborne represented the country as United States Ministerno Chill and Eraril.

Twenty-six years have come and gone since the first Governor of the State took the oath of other and he and it has a superior of the State took the oath of the State took the Acrons, Vocabets, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothachs Drops Cure in one minute.

MEN of note-bank cashiers .- Whitchall

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Jun. 14.

•	CATTLE-Shipping steers	28	10°	66	4 327	
t	Native pows	2	500	103	3.50	а
ı	Butchers' steers			63	3 70	И
i	HOGS. Good to choice heavy.		RO		4.57	а
ľ	WHEAT-No. 2 red		€9.	136	713	а
ñ	No. 2 soft		7.3	60	77	а
١	DORN-No. 2		895	100	250.7%	ð1
ú	DATS-No. 2		27	10%	2779	а
ŝ	RYE-No. 2		42	GE.	4216	d
Ŋ	FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1	60	GE.	1 65	1
ij	BAY-New	7	50	63	9 50	п
В	BUTTER-Choice creamery		22	66	25	П
Ü	CHEESE-Pull cream		15	60	13354	1
Ø	EGGS-Choice		22	6	2219	4
U	BACON-Ham		10	100	1034	1
ſi	Shoulders		5	60	555	1
Ų	Staes		.6	张	655	1
3	LARD		.53	482	34	4
Ŋ	POTATOES		40	Gs	45	1
d	ST. LOUIS.			1000		1
g	CATTLE-Shipping steers		en	63	4 25	1
	Butchers' steers			63	4 05	1
ı	HOGS-Packing		30	ĕ	4 45	ı
d	SHEEP-Fair to choice	-	(2)	6	3 40	1
ı	FLOUR-Choice	-	25	68	3 50	1

BUTTER-Creamery ..... PORK ..... CHICAGO. CATTLE-Shipping steers. 2 20 HOGS-Packing and shipping. 4 50 SHEEP-Fair to choice. 2 90 FLOUR-Winter wheat. 3 90 WHEAT-No. 2 red. 79 CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 RVE-No. 2 RYE—No. 2 53
BUTTER—Creamery 20
PORK 11 60
NEW YORK.

WHEAT-No. 2 red.... CORN-No. 2....

CORN-No. 2. OATS-Western mixed...... BUTTER-Creamery ....

prevents some doctors from advertising their skill, but we are bound by no such conventional rules and think that if we make a discovery that is of benefit to our fellows, we ought to spread the fact to the whole land. Therefore we cause to be published throughout the land the fact that Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the best known remedy for consumption (scrofuls of the lungs) and kindred diseases. Send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption, with unsurpassed means of self-treatment. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. may almost be called the first piece of temperance legislation; for though the

A BASE-BALL captain is teaching school this winter in a Vermont town. It is still the bat and bawl with him.—Boston Transscript.

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Scrofula, Bronchitis and General Deblity
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romedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M. D., Salisbury, Ill. If Sufferers from Consumption

Woman will always be a puzzle, but the man who will give her up isn't worthy of the name.—Somerville Journal.

Wants the Facts Known.

Mr. Editor: I and my neighbors have been led so many times into buying different things for the liver, kidneys and blood, that have done us more harm than good, I feel it due your readers to advise them when an honest and good medicine like Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic can be had. Yours truly,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Ex.

DARWIN must have had the toboggan slide in mind when he wrote "The Descent of Man."—Tid-Bits.

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on wrestler in a match turns his back on t he is lost -N. O. Picayune.

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